

Information about aminopyralid is summarized in the following table. This information is based on the Aminopyralid Risk Assessment (SERA) using peer-reviewed articles from the open scientific literature and current Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) documents. SERA considered worst-case scenarios, including accidental exposures and application at maximum label rates. The risk assessments meet the requirements of the Pesticide Use Handbook, FSH 2109.14 Chapter 20. The SERA risk assessments are available at <http://www.fs.fed.us/foresthealth/pesticide/risk.shtml>.

	Aminopyralid Characteristics
Selectivity	Broadleaf selective. Grasses are tolerant.
Soil Activity	Soil Active, degraded by soil microbes, low toxicity to soil organisms
Half Life in Water	Degrades in water in 0.6 day in sunlight. Half-lives longer in water that is not exposed to sunlight.
Half Life in Soil	Range 5-89 days. Relatively rapid breakdown reduces potential for run-off or leaching.
Soil Mobility	Monitoring showed high soil mobility. 0.01 % of that applied may reach stream after first significant rainfall
Human Health	Little to no risk to workers or public from proposed use. Drinking water not affected.
Bio-Concentration Potential	Does not bioaccumulate or bio-concentrate. Rapidly adsorbed and excreted and is not substantially metabolized in mammals.
Hexachlorobenzene	None
Birds and Mammals	Low toxicity* to birds and mammals
Fish and Invertebrates	Low toxicity to fish or aquatic invertebrates
Amphibians	Low toxicity to amphibians (data is limited).
Aquatic Plants and Algae	Slightly susceptible
Bees and Earthworms	Low toxicity to bees and earthworms

*Low toxicity is defined as having a hazard quotient <1 for animals.

U.S. EPA (2005) concluded that the use of aminopyralid as a replacement for other herbicides will decrease risk to the environment:

“Aminopyralid is a Reduced Risk herbicide that provides reliable control of a broad spectrum of difficult-to control noxious weeds and invasive plants on rangeland and pastures, rights-of-way, and wildlife habitat areas. Aminopyralid has a favorable human health toxicity profile when compared to the registered alternatives for these use sites and will be applied at a lower rate. Its residual action should alleviate the need for repeat applications, resulting in a reduction in the amount of herbicides applied to the environment for the control of these weeds. Aminopyralid has been determined to be practically non-toxic to non-target animals at the registered application rates, compared to the alternatives, and is less likely to impact both terrestrial and aquatic plants.”

Literature Cited:

(EPA) United States Environmental Protection Agency. 2005. Pesticide Fact Sheet – Aminopyralid. Office of Prevention, Pesticides Environmental Protection and Toxic Substances Agency (7501C). August 10, 2005.